

# The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXI.  
No. 4,398.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1842.

Established,  
A. D. 1758.

## Newport Mercury

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

J. H. BARBER.

No. 133, Thames Street.

Terms—Two Dollars per annum.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements, except where an account is open, must be paid for previous to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.

Single papers six cents, to be had at the Office.

## NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

John H. Clegg

SILK, COTTON, and WOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Dye House, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner street, where he is prepared to dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles viz:

Broadcloths, Silks, Cassimeres, Crapes, Sattins, Merinos, Pongees, Bombazines, Hosiery, &c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns, merino, crassion, bombazine, and crape dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments, such as dresses, frock and great coats, suits, vests, and pantaloons—died and pressed without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woolen table cloths cleaned also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner Street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann M. Eddy, next north of the Perry Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John Hedley, Portsmouth. February 19, 1842.

## Fence Lumber.

A FIRST rate assortment of every description, for sale by PECKHAM, BULL & CO. Feb. 26.—tf.

BIRD SEED.—A fresh lot of every kind just received and for sale at the Confectionary and Variety Store of T. STACY Jr. Also for sale, Bird Cages, Glasses, and Bird Books. [Jan 22]

PARIS Chene Gingham, a new and beautiful article, for sale at No. 132

## PERFUMERY.

A Great variety just received and for sale at the Variety Store of T. STACY, Jr. Jan. 29.

150 CASES fresh Eastern Lime, for sale by PECKHAM, BULL & CO. Feb. 26.—tf.

## FIGS.

WHITE FIGS a first rate article Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, &c. at T. STACY JR'S Confectionary and Variety store. March, 12.

## RICH Tufted RUGS.

25 Tufted Rugs, of elegant patterns and superior quality, bought at auction in New York last week, and for sale at about half price, by WM. C. COZZENS & CO. May 14.

Sept. 10th.

## STOCKING YARN.

In every variety of color, quality and price, just opened by WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

## SUPERIOR BUTTER.

JOSEPH PRIDE of Trenton, N. Y. has appointed the subscriber his Agent for the sale of Butter in Rhode Island, he now has on hand 50 tubs of first quality Butter, for sale on very reasonable terms at the Store in Thames St. formerly occupied by the late Green Burroughs. HENRY POTTER. Also—A few bls. of Spitzburgh Apples. Newport, Oct. 22, 1842.

## FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TWO Second Hand Piano Forts, at the Confectionary store of T. STACY Jr. June 11.]

## 5,000 ROLLS

French Paper Hangings, New and Elegant Patterns.

Borders, Chimney-board Papers, &c.

Imported from France this Spring, and are offered for sale at the lowest possible prices.

ALSO,—Band Boxes.

of a superior quality at wholesale and retail at 22 BROAD STREET, by

M. FREEBORN.

April 2. A further supply of Paper Hangings is expected from France in a few days.



For Newport and Providence.

UNTIL further notice the Mail stage will leave Providence for Warren, Bristol and Newport, every morning (Sundays excepted) at nine o'clock A. M. and arrive in Newport at two o'clock P. M. A Mail stage will also leave Newport for Providence via Bristol and Warren, at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive in Providence at 2 o'clock P. M. in time to take the Stonington Cars for New York, the cars for Boston, and the stages for Woonsocket and Coventry. This is the most direct and expeditious Stage route between Providence and Newport, and passengers taking this line may rest assured that every attention will be paid to render the ride as comfortable as possible. The coaches are in good order—good horses and careful and obliging drivers. There is now a new horseboat at Bristol Ferry which makes the crossing much more expeditious and pleasant than formerly.

Extra horses and coaches furnished in either place at short notice.

Books kept in Providence at the Manufactures and Franklin Hotels; at Coles in Warren, Jones in Bristol, and at Hazard's and Townsend's in Newport.

G. R. KINNICUTT, Providence, } Proprietors.  
S. MASON, Jr. Warren  
J. CHADWICK, Bristol  
JOHN G. WEAVER, Newport, }  
Oct. 22, 1842.

## NEW MUSIC

For the Piano Forte.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale ANOTHER LOT, at the Confectionary and Variety Store of T. STACY Jr.

March 12.

## Harvey Sessions

HAS a complete assortment of GOODS, and is weekly receiving spring articles from New York, all of which he will sell for CASH, or approved credit, as cheap as any flying or sitting bird in the town, April 9.

## N. SWEET.

HAS RETURNED from Boston again with a remarkable cheap lot of Dry Good from the late auctions and best importers. All who wish to get a great deal for a little money will do well, before they make their purchases, to call at the OLD CHEAP STAND, and there they will find the real bargains—such as Flannels, Diapers, very cheap Calicoes, Mouslin de Laines, Umbrellas for only 75 cents, Carpets, Rugs, and Red figured Boeking; 4-4 Sheetting 6, 8, 10, 12 1-2 cts per yard, Merino Cloth, Alpines, plain and figured Silk, Table Covers & Linnen Table Cloths, Blue Camblet, old fashion Brown Silk Bandannas, Calicoes, Prints, Mouslin and Lawns, cheap Indispensables, Boots with Soles and Stockings all together; Braces, Bed Purses and Bags, childrens Socks, Shawls a variety; Cotton, Wollen, Silk and Merino Hose; blue, black and white Yarn, handsome cheap lot of dark winter Ribbons; childrens Silk Hdk's; Linnen Cambric Hdk's; Cotton Flannels, Drilling, striped Shirting; Broadcloths, Cassimeres Guernsey Frocks.

Cheap Rose and Whitney BLANKETS. BONNETS—English Willow, & Florence Braid. With a great variety of other articles not mentioned, and all will be sold CHEAP. Newport, Oct. 29, 1842.—3w.

## FLANNELS.

Now is the time to purchase them.

THE subscribers have received their Fall Supply of red, white and yellow FLANNELS, and now offer them for sale at a price much below anything ever before offered.

WM. C. COZZENS & Co.

DARK mixed, light mixed, & checked Gambroons, just received and for sale at very low prices, at No. 132, by J. M. COOK & Co. June 11.]

## SHAWLS

JUST received from New York, Satin striped, bordered and plain Mouseline de Laine Shawls, for sale at No 132 by J. M. COOK & Co. June 4.

## Houses for Sale.

THE subscriber intending to relinquish the business in which he has so long been engaged, offers for sale the establishment, in Newport, so well known as the EAGLE HOTEL.

The house was mostly rebuilt in 1836; is 93 feet in length, and 35 in breadth; and contains 100 rooms, a large and convenient dining hall, and rooms for the comfortable occupancy of seventy boarders. Attached to it there are a garden, outhouses, stables and every desirable convenience. The central position and extensive accommodations of this establishment will always secure for it a full share of public support at all seasons of the year. It will be sold with or without the furniture. For terms, apply to the present proprietor and occupant.

THOMAS TOWNSEND. Newport, R. I. Sept. 25, 1841.

## FOR SALE.

And possession given on or before the 1st day of March next.

THE Estate in Spring street, opposite Trinity Church, now occupied by Capt. Robert Wythe. On the premises is a two story dwelling House, a cook-house &c., all nearly new, and convenient for a small family. For further particulars and terms apply to.

BENJ. MUMFORD, Assignee of Geo. Knowles. Newport, August, 20th 1842.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable Farm in Portsmouth, within a few rods of Bristol Ferry, containing 61 Acres of good Land.—Said Farm has on it a convenient Dwelling House and other out-buildings, and is divided into lots with good stone walls, it is well watered, and has a valuable privilege for sea manure, being bounded for half a mile on the shore; a mine of good coal and one of plumbago have been opened on the farm, and there are indications of its being in abundance;—Said Farm has on it a thriving orchard of selected fruit; and the farm is suitable for a country residence, or for a practical farmer.—An indisputable title will be given. For further information, apply the subscriber on the premises.

ANDREW MCCORRIE.

## HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE New House on Touro street, corner of High street, (near Mr. Whitfield's Boarding House,) now occupied by Mrs. Hazard. The House was built three years ago of the best materials and workmanship, in modern style, for a gentleman of Boston. It is 37 feet square, with drawing rooms, dining room, and parlor; five chambers, kitchen, servants' rooms, &c.; a good cellar, yard, garden, well of excellent water, brick cistern, &c. Apply to

WM. WEEDEN, or J. C. SHAW.

August 18.—tf.

## HOUSE FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, his House and Lot, situated in the central part of Broad street, occupied by F. Carr.—The House is a substantial, well built structure, two stories high, 35 feet in length, by 30 in breadth with an addition to the rear also two stories, high, and 18 feet by 12 in dimension together with a wood house, rain water cistern, and a well of good water. The Lot is spacious, being 90 feet on Broad street, and running back upwards of 250 feet, and covered with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees.—The whole forms a most eligible residence for a private family, or may for a small amount be converted into a convenient Boarding House.

WM. G. HAMMOND.

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in want of good Liquor barrels, and will continue to receive them through the season. Grocers and Shopkeepers having the same to dispose of can always receive the full market value, and depend upon having them regularly called for.

N. E. Rum will be kept on hand and for sale at the distillery as heretofore or at my counting room at the lumber yard.

HENRY BULL.

Nov. 13, 1841.

## JUST LANDED.

200 CASES fresh "Birds eye" LIME, every Cask of which will be warranted to be well filled and to contain the best quality of Lime. For sale by PECKHAM, BULL & CO. Newport, May 7.

A Second Hand Coal Cooking Stove with the necessary fixtures all in good order, for sale cheap, by Oct. 1.] H. SESSIONS

## Houses to Let.

THE Dwelling house at the south part of Thames street, formerly the residence of the late Capt. John Cabonne. For terms apply to HENRY J. HUDSON. Newport July 16.

## A Furnished House to Let

THE Subscriber is authorized to let, for the year or season, the House on Ochre Point, one mile from the State House in Newport, the property of William B. Lawrence, Esq. This house is large and new, and sufficiently furnished for the accommodation of a large family: The lessee will be entitled to vegetables from the garden, which with the grounds around the house will be cultivated and kept in order by the tenant on the farm.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

April 16.

## TO LET,

THAT pleasant and commodious Dwelling House, in Washington street, owned and formerly occupied, by Hon. Wm. Hunter.—The Estate is in excellent repair and has been occupied for the last five years by Miss Goff as a Boarding-House.—It has a large yard, garden, and an unfailing well of water. It will be Let for One or more years.—For terms, &c. apply to BENJAMIN FINCH. Newport, March 13.

## FOR SALE or TO LET.

And immediate possession given.

THE splendid mansion lately built and occupied by BORDEN WOOD, Esq. It is beautifully situated on the rising ground, about 1-4 miles North of the State House in Newport, facing on the main road, and commands a very extensive view of the harbor and bay.—The main building is 40 by 37 feet, and contains 8 rooms, including drawing rooms, and attached in the rear, is an addition containing the kitchen and wash-room below, and servants' lodging rooms above,—with a good cellar the whole size of the house. There is also a good coach house and other outbuildings; an excellent well of water and brick cistern, both connected with the house by lead pipes. The lot consists of 33 1-2 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, and having on it a great number of ornamental trees. The house is but three years old, and was built and finished with first rate materials and in modern style.

This establishment is admirably calculated for a gentleman's residence, and if immediate application is made it will be sold at a great bargain—much below the first cost,—or a tenant will be received at a moderate rent. For further particulars apply to

WM. WEEDEN, or J. C. SHAW.

June 8.

## Cottage to let, near Newport R. I.

To Let for the season, the well known Cottage which has for several years been known as the Angell Cottage, amply furnished, and recently put in complete order for immediate occupation. It is about half an hour's ride from Newport, either over the beaches, or a back road through a fine country. There is a first rate stable, carriage-house, and a garden stocked with every variety of summer vegetables in first rate order. For particulars apply to PETER P. REMINGTON, at Newport, or to A. B. DIKE, No 12, South Main street, Providence. June 25—3w.

## TO LET

And Immediate Possession given.

THE HOUSE at the north end of Thames Street, adjoining the House of Wm. Stevens.

ALSO A House in Middletown, on the Farm of the subscriber, pleasantly situated on the West Road. For terms apply to STEPHEN T. NORTHAM. April 16,

## TO LET.

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE in Franklin street, next west of Dr. T. C. Dunn's.—The House is in complete repair; has a large garden, a well of excellent water, with a pump in the wash room; a large grass plat in front of the house, and it is a very pleasant residence for a genteel family.—Also, Several small Tenements, and immediate possession given.—For terms, &c. apply to ROBINSON POTTER. Newport May 1.

## RUINS of TYRE.

This city, at present called Sour by the Arabs, is situated at the further extremity of the above mentioned peninsula, and seems to rise out of the waves. At a distance you would still imagine it to be a new, beautiful, white and animated city; but it is nothing more than a fine shadow, which vanishes on approaching it. A few hundreds of falling houses in which the Arabs fold large flocks of sheep and black goats with long hanging ears, which defiled before us in the plain, are all that remains of Tyre! She has no longer a port on the sea, no longer roads upon land: the prophecies respecting her have long since been accomplished.

We travelled on in silence, occupied by the thoughts of this desolation, and of the dust of empire which we trod under our feet. Passing along a path, between the ruins and the gray and naked hills of Lebanon, which here descend to the plain, we arrived at the city, now flanked by a sand bank, which seems its only existing rampart, but which will doubtless ere long, bury the town under its mass. I thought of the prophecies, and endeavored to bring to my recollection some of those eloquent warnings with which the divine spirit inspired Ezekiel. I could not recall the words, but I discovered the meaning in the deplorable reality before my eyes. A few lines which I had traced at random on my departure for the East came fresh into my mind.

I have not heard, beneath the cedars old, Resounding cries from busy nations rolled: Nor seen, where Lebanon's black heights aspire God's missioned eagles dart from thence on Tyre.

I had now before me the "black" Lebanon; but, I said to myself, my imagination has deceived me; I see neither the eagles nor the vultures, which according to the prophecies, were to descend unceasingly from the mountains, to despoil even the remains of the city, accursed of God and the enemy of his people.

At the moment I made these reflections, something huge, grotesque, and motionless, appeared at our left on the summit of a pointed rock, which advanced into the plain not far distant, close to the route of the caravans. It looked to me like five statues of black stone placed on the rock as on a pedestal; but from certain motions, almost imperceptible, of these colossal figures, we fancied, on approaching nearer, that they were five Bedouin Arabs, clothed in their sacks of black goat's hair, who were looking at us as we passed.

When, however, we came at the distance of fifty paces from the rock, we saw one of the five figures display a pair of immense wings, which it flapped with a noise resembling that of a sail shaking in the breeze, and it now became clear that the figures were those of five eagles, of the largest kind I had ever seen in the Alps, or in the menageries of our cities. They did not take flight, but remained unmoved at our approach. Seated like kings of the desert, they seemed to regard Tyre as their proper prey, whereunto they were going to return. They appeared conscious of possessing it by divine right; as if they were willing instruments of a prophetic vengeance, which they were determined to execute upon man, and in spite of man.

I could not cease from contemplating this prophecy in action—this wonderful fulfillment of the divine menaces, of which chance had rendered us witnesses.—Never had anything more supernatural struck my eyes, or rivetted my mind; and it required an effort of reason not to see, behind these five gigantic eagles, the great and terrible figure of the poet of vengeance—of Ezekiel—rising above them, and pointing out to them, with eye and hand, the city which God had given them as a prey—while the wind of divine wrath agitated the flowing snowy beard of the prophet, and the fire of celestial indignation sparkled in his eyes.

We halted at the distance of forty paces; the eagles merely turned their heads, as if disdainfully regardless of us. Two individuals belonging to the caravan galloped to the foot of the rock, armed with their guns. The eagles paid no attention to this; the guns were loaded with ball, and several shots were fired which made them fly heavily away for a moment, but they voluntarily returned to the fire, and hovered long over our heads, without being struck by either of the balls—as if they meant to say, "Your efforts against us are powerless; we are the eagles of God."

I now found that my poetical imagination had exhibited to me the eagles of Tyre less faithfully, less impressively, less supernaturally, than the fact warranted; and that there is ever in the most obscure rays of the *mens divinator* of poets something of that divining and prophetic instinct which utters the truth without knowing it.—From *La Martine's Pilgrimage*.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTES.—It is well remembered that a reward of £500 was offered for the head of John Hancock. When he signed the Declaration of Independence, he did it with a bold hand, in a conspicuous manner, and rose from his seat, pointing to it, and exclaimed, "there John Bull can read my name without spectacles, he may double his reward, and I put him at defiance."

When I visited Mr. Adams in November, 1818, his hand trembled similar to Stephen Hopkins the Quaker Patriot from Rhode Island, who had been afflicted with a paralytic stroke. Mr. Adams acted as his amanuensis, and asked him if he should sign his name to the Declaration of Independence for him. He replied, "No! I will sign it myself—if we are hung for signing it, you shall not be hung for signing it for me."

Mr. Adams, then, in imitation of Hopkins, took his pen, clasped his wrist with his left hand, went through the tremulous motion of signing his name, and in the language of Hopkins, emphatically said, "If my hand trembles John Bull will find my heart won't!" which Mr. Adams said electrified all Congress, and made the most timid firm in their purpose.

Indefinitely Postponed.—The following from the editors of the Boston Transcript contains much in a little space.

It happened, not long ago, that a gentleman of sound sense, decision of character and consummate knowledge of all the *biensances* of life, entered into a matrimonial engagement with a lady possessing, as he thought, the like attributes for a desirable life time companion. Beautiful the lady was, and fascinating as the bright creation of a poet's dream. She knew this well, and the love of conquest became with her as insatiable an ambition as with the monarch of old who wept that he had no more worlds to conquer. Deeply attached to the man whom she had promised to wed, she could not willingly resign being the idol of the crowd, and when besought to appoint the time of union, a spirit of procrastination assailed her, & a distant day was fixed upon. The lover waited in patience till the epoch drew near, when his hope was again deferred to a point yet farther in prospect. Thrice was he thus disappointed. The fourth climacteric arrived, and the lady wrote a letter praying for an indefinite postponement for various futile reasons too absurd to specify. The gentleman was too calm for anger, but the offence of the lady was not too grave for a slight contempt. He felt that there was no folly equal to throwing away love in a world where true love was so rare, and resolved to await the issue in silence.

Two years sped on, and the train of flatterers that surrounded the lady had vanished from her presence, attached to some other 'Cynthia of the minute,' or weary of their profitless career. Then she turned to her first love, and finally fixed upon a precise day, (in a letter) for their positive union. The gentleman read the billet-doux in quiet disdain, and he enclosed in an envelope the following reply.

"Indefinite postponement," according to court etiquette, and other custom established rules, is synonymous with entire oblivion of voluntary forgetfulness.—Your past conduct has made it in my mind, the same with the non existence of an agreement. You prayed that your union might be 'indefinitely postponed,' for the most vain and unsubstantial cause; and I, in consideration thereof, and for the most substantial reason of your utter heartlessness, take the liberty of a definite postponement forever!"

The words were doomed ones—and the lady, as may be conjectured, was doomed to a single blessedness.

We love to see the daughters of the wealthy so far forget the aristocratic pride which the possession of wealth most always brings, as to perform with pleasure (and with pride, too), those various domestic duties which are commonly left to the care of servants. We have in our minds' eye, one whom we have often seen thus engaged—the rosy tints upon her cheeks and the sparkling lustre of her eyes bespeaking the health and happiness which was thus promoted.

We have met her in the drawing room—we have seen her in the kitchen—and we can certify that the duties of the latter have obscured none of those qualities which shone forth with so much beauty and brightness in the former. We could wish that such lessons of industry might be more generally learned—that such examples might be more generally followed—and that those who are most interested in bringing about a new state of things, would lend their influence for the furtherance of an object that might prove so beneficial to society.

Turkeys are selling at Columbus, Ohio, for 25 cents each, geese for 18, ducks for 16 cents the pair, chickens for 75 cents per dozen.



## Twenty-Seventh Congress

### THIRD SESSION.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, Dec. 7.—A quorum having appeared to day, the Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, when the credentials of Mr. Crafts, of Vermont, and Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey were presented, and the oaths administered to them.

On motion of Mr. Huntington, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House of the presence of a quorum.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. Merrick, to supply the Senators with newspapers, which was adopted, *nem. con.*

**Bankrupt Law.**—Mr. Benton gave notice that to-morrow he should introduce a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

**Exchequer System.**—Mr. Tallmadge gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill embracing the Exchequer system, and he heretofore proposed.

The Message was received in the Senate about 1 o'clock, by the hands of the President's Private Secretary, Robert Tyler.

The Senate ordered 4500 copies of it to be printed—1000 with the documents, and 3500 without them.

IN HOUSE, Mr. John Quincy Adams asked for the consideration of his resolution to amend the rules by rescinding the 21st rule. He declared that he had no disposition to open the debate on this irritating question, so often and so fully discussed in this House.

Mr. Johnson moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Bidlack, of Pennsylvania, rose and asked to be excused from voting, and requested leave to state his reasons. They were in substance, that he had heretofore always voted with the South on this subject, but regretted that Southern Gentlemen themselves were not united in regard to so important a question. Mr. Bidlack, afterwards, withdrew his motion for being excused, and voted to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion of Mr. Johnson was negatived—ayes 90, nays 91. So the House refused to lay on the table the resolutions of Mr. Adams.

The question then recurred, "Shall the main question (on the adoption of the resolution) be now put?" which was negatived—ayes 91, nays 93. So the subject was removed from the power of the House for this day.

The Message was received about one o'clock, and the reading was listened to very attentively. Ten Thousand Copies were ordered to be printed, and the House immediately adjourned.

IN SENATE Dec. 8, Mr. Huntington presented a resolution for the appointment of the Select and Standing Committees of the Senate. The Resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Standing Committees will be appointed by Monday and announced from the Chair.

A Resolution was received from the House for the election of two Chaplains of different denominations.

The Resolution was concurred in, on motion of Mr. Bates, who moved that the Senate now proceed to the election of the Chaplain. And on balloting the Rev. Mr. Tustin was elected Chaplain to the Senate for the present session.

Mr. Wright of N. Y. presented a petition from Mr. Quackenboss of N. Y. and other sureties from Samuel Swartwout asking for permission to compromise with the Treasury department. Mr. Wright said a few words in favor of the petition, and moved its reference to the Committee on Judiciary. [The motion was subsequently withdrawn, the Standing Committees not having been announced.]

Mr. Benton, agreeably to previous notice, asked leave to bring in a Bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. Leave being granted, the Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Benton, then asked for the printing of the Bill.

Mr. Berrien of Ga. called for its reading, and it was read accordingly. It proposes the repeal of the law, except for cases now depending under said act; which cases may be prosecuted to termination under the following limitations and conditions, to wit:

First.—That no discharge from his debts shall be granted to any bankrupt except with the consent of two thirds of his creditors, and upon the judicial certificate of his integrity, as provided for in the 86th section of the Bankrupt Act of April 4, 1800.

Secondly.—That the insolvent laws of the States be respected and left in force to the same degree that they were ordered to be respected by the 61st section of the act of 1800.

Thirdly.—That the liens created by State laws on the property of bankrupts be respected and observed in the same full and absolute manner in which they were ordered to be respected and observed by the 4th section of the said act of 1800.

Fourthly.—That a person subject to involuntary bankruptcy shall not have the privilege of voluntary bankruptcy; but on filing a declaration of insolvency shall be subject to be proceeded against at the will of his creditors, according to the principles of the 6th section of the bankrupt act of George IV, and the 13th section of the insolvent debtor's act of the same reign.

Fifthly.—That the operation of the act be prospective only, according to the first section of the bankrupt act of the year 1800.

Sixthly.—That agreements on the part of bankrupts in office to assign a part of its salaries and emoluments to their credi-

tors be binding in law, and give the creditors a right to have the same retained for their benefit.

The bill was then ordered to a second reading, and to be printed.

Mr. Tallmadge presented a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the State to communicate with the State authorities for the purpose of making known the number of applications, number of discharges, voluntary and involuntary, and all the information necessary to show the effects and operations of the Bankrupt Law, and report upon the first day of the next session of Congress. The resolution lies over under this rule.

Mr. Bayard of Del., presented a resolution to rescind the Expunging Resolution of the Senate adopted Dec. 16, 1837.

Mr. Bayard said he had given notice of this resolution upon the last day of last session. He should call it up as soon as the Senate was full, and he hoped it would be considered before New Year. It would be a happy consummation of that period.

The Resolution having been read, Mr. Benton asked if it was to be printed. Mr. Bayard made the motion, and the Resolution was ordered to be printed accordingly.

Mr. Bayard moved that when the Senate adjourn to adjourn to meet again on Monday. The Senate then adjourned.

The House was occupied, during a portion of the day, in an ineffectual effort to dispose of the resolution of Mr. Adams to rescind the rule in relation to Abolition petitions.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, introduced a resolution to repeal the rule which limits members an hour each in debate; but it was laid on the table by a vote of 116 to 70.

The two House adjourned over to Monday.

IN SENATE, Monday, Dec. 12.—The following Senators in addition to those already noticed were in their seats this morning:—Messrs. Sprague and Simmons, of Rhode Island; Smith and White of Indiana; Young of Illinois; Linn of Missouri; Fulton of Arkansas; and Woodbridge of Michigan.

The usual committees were announced. Mr. Buchanan then presented proceedings of a public meeting at Philadelphia asking Congress to take measures for payment of foreign claims. Referred to committee on foreign affairs.

Also, a memorial signed by the manufacturers of Fur Hats in Philadelphia, asking for some modification in the late Tariff act, and stating that as the law now is, they have no protection.

Mr. Wright moved the reference of a memorial from Mr. Quackenboss, of New York, asking permission to compound with the Treasury, as one of the sureties of Samuel Swartwout to the committee on the Judiciary. He also presented a memorial from the interior of New York, asking for the repeal of the Bankrupt Bill. And a memorial for permission to change the name of the ship Westchester.

Mr. Berrien presented a memorial from Richard H. Wilde, asking Congress to pass an act whereby his labor may be secured to him. Having written a book which must first be published in a foreign country, the memorialist prays that his work may not be re-published here without a copyright. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Young of Illinois, gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce sundry bills making certain grants of land to Illinois.

Mr. Tappen presented a resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution, whereby a limitation may be placed upon the terms of service of the Judges in the United States Courts.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton presented a resolution, which lies over, calling on the President for information relative to the value of the vessels, &c. that will be required for the African Squadron, under the late British treaty.

He also gave notice that when the resolution of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) proposing the rescinding of the expunging resolution came up, he would offer an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Linn the Senate adjourned.

In the House the usual committees were announced.

Mr. Fillmore said that, as the standing committees had been announced, he hoped that the House would consent to take up the President's Message.

The Speaker observed that, if there were no objection, the Message would be taken up.

Mr. Adams remarked that there was a question pending for the House to dispose of, (viz. his resolution to repeal the rule relating to the reception of abolition petitions.) He had no objection to the message being taken up, as the House was probably as full now as it would be during the session; but he thought that some disposition first should be made of his resolution.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Adams on the table; and the question having been taken, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 103, nays 102.

Mr. Fillmore said that he would now renew his motion to take up the President's Message for the purpose of reference, and introduced a series of resolutions, 1. To refer so much of the message as relates to foreign affairs to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, 2. The Treasury Department, including the Tariff and the Exchequer plan to Committee of Ways and Means, 3. The Warehousing system, to the Committee on Commerce, 4. Army and Military defences, to the

Committee on Military Affairs, 5. The Public Lands, to the Committee on the Public Lands, 6. The Navy, to the Committee on Naval Affairs, 7. The Post Office to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, 8. Reimbursement of the fine imposed upon General Jackson, to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Pickens reminded the Chair that he had made a motion to refer the President's Message to a Committee of the Whole.

The question was taken on the motion of Mr. Pickens, and it was decided in the negative.

The question being stated on agreeing to the resolution submitted by Mr. Fillmore—

Mr. Cushing moved that that part of it relating to the Board of Exchequer be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

After much discussion, the question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Cushing, to refer that portion of the Message relating to the laws establishing the Treasury Department to the Committee of the Whole, &c.; and it was decided in the negative—ayes 100—nays 104.

The resolution of Mr. Fillmore, referring the subject to the Committee of Ways and Means, was then adopted.

Mr. W. W. Irwin moved that so much of the Message relating to the fine imposed upon General Jackson be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; but the motion was negatived—ayes 97—nays 103.

And the subject was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

At three o'clock the House adjourned.

## By Mail.

**COMPASSION OF A JUDGE.**—A very learned and compassionate Judge in Texas, in passing sentence on one John Jones, who had been convicted of murder, is said to have concluded his remarks as follows: "The fact is, Jones, that the court did not intend to order you to be executed before next spring, but the weather is very cold; our jail, unfortunately, is in a very bad condition—much of the glass in the window is broken, the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable; besides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each—to sleep soundly and comfortably therefore will be out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the Court, in the exercise of its humanity and compassion, do hereby order you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the Sheriff and agreeable to you."

**A destructive fire.**—The Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette states that the Clinton Island Mills, owned by Messrs. Lawrence & Richardson, situated on the bank of the river opposite that village, were totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The bridge also took fire, but was saved through the exertions of the citizens. The total loss of property is about \$30,000, on which there was insurance to the amount of \$10,000.

**Another.**—On the 26th ult a fire occurred at Muncietown, Indiana, which consumed a building containing one dry goods store, two printing establishments, one tailor's shop, one iron ware store, and the Recorder's office, the books of which were fortunately saved. The printers sustained serious losses, their entire establishments having been consumed.—The total loss amounted to about \$6000. The ladies rendered great assistance in subduing the flames.

**DEATH OF SAMUEL WOODWORTH.**—Samuel Woodworth, the poet, who from indisposition has long been under a cloud, died last night, aged 55. Mr. W. was by profession a printer—a very amiable man, and withal a genius. In early life he was connected with various publications, the most important of which was a weekly paper, very beautifully executed, published in this city during the last war with England, and called "The War." Its character was indicated by its title, it being intended as an official record of the events of the contest. Mr. W. had considerable poetical talents, and many of his metrical effusions have been very popular—so much so as to form a portion of our enduring literature.—*Cem. Ad.*

**ENCOURAGING.**—We learn from the New Haven Herald, that Mr. Jonathan Marsh, a respectable inhabitant of the town of Wilimantic, in that State, now about thirty years of age, a cabinet-maker by trade, at the age of two years lost the faculties of speech and hearing by a severe attack of disease, so that he was entirely deaf and dumb. His case being considered hopeless, at a proper age he was sent to the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, for the purpose of receiving an education, where he remained six years, when he graduated and commenced the business of his trade. While at Hartford he became attached to a female inmate of the Asylum, deaf and dumb from birth, to whom he was afterwards married; the wonderful result of which has been, quite recently, the birth of a daughter who manifests unusual acuteness in hearing, and though still an infant of only a few months old, gives promise that she will possess the organs of speech in equal perfection with the rest of her sex.

**The Ocmulgee Bank at Macon, Geo.** has failed, by which the public will lose about one hundred thousand dollars.

**IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.**—We learn from the New Orleans Tropic, that an intelligent gentleman, lately from the city of Mexico, says it is currently reported and generally believed there, that the basis of the arrangement between our Minister, Gen. Thomson, and the Mexican Government, for the settlement of our claims on the latter, is the proffer on the part of Mexico to cede California to the United States. There are good grounds for believing this to be true taking into consideration the fact that a natural ridge, forming a road accessible by carriages, from a point near Independence Missouri, to some point in or near California, was some time since discovered, and that our Government is said to have a small command on a surveying expedition in that region. If true, this intelligence is of a most important character. The proposition will, if accepted to by our Government, thwart the ambitious designs of Great Britain in that quarter, and give to us a firm foothold at an important point West of that almost boundless region, the Oregon Territory.

This gentleman also says that the proposed arrangement is the true secret of Santa Anna's departure from Mexico.—The measure is unpopular with the people, and the Hero of San Jacinto, is desirous of keeping out of the way until the popular indignation has an opportunity to subside, or vent itself of his *locum tenens*, Gen. Bravo.

**FROM JAMAICA.**—We have intelligence, by way of New Orleans, to the 20th ult.

The British steamer Tweed left Kingston for Falmouth, England, on the 18th. The Earl of Elgin (Governor) is again convalescent.

It is proposed to engage in a scheme of financing by funding the island debt, the dividends upon which, at 6 per cent. per annum, will be payable quarterly in Kingston and in London, portions of the island revenue being declared perpetual, and appropriated to the payment of such dividends, and the creation of a sinking fund for the resumption of the debt.

The financial affairs of the island are represented as improving.

A monument is about to be erected complimentary to, and to commemorate the mild sway of, the late Governor, Sir Charles Metcalfe.

Ten persons convicted of "Mayism," a species of fanaticism which led to serious acts of outrage, have arrived at Kingston. They are to be confined in the penitentiary there for the term of seven years.

**FROM BOGOTA AND PERU.**—News from Bogota to the 16th of October, has been received at New Orleans, via Havana.

Col. Melgarejo, governor of the province of Casanare, aided by the Araucanians, had marched against the insurgents who infested that portion of the country, and completely defeated and dispersed them, restoring peace to a province which for many months had suffered from intestine feuds. From Peru, we learn that Don Juan Cristobal Torrico, chief of the nation, had taken command of the army, and delegated *ad interim* his power to Juan Bautista Lavalle. The country is harassed by seditious bodies of troops under the rebel Aldal, and Torrico has marched against him for the purpose of bringing matters to a decisive issue. The treaty of peace between Peru and Bolivia has been ratified, and a treaty with Ecuador will follow.

At a large meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company, held in this city on Thursday, it was voted nearly unanimously to accept of the resolutions passed at the extra session of the Legislature, giving them authority to extend their road to the Massachusetts line.—*Hartford Courant.*

**THE INSANE.**—The charge for supporting patients in the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane is but \$2 25 per week. A man who was carried to that institution three weeks ago, a raving maniac, has already been discharged, completely restored to health.

**RESUMPTION.**—Messrs. L. A. Benoist & Co. of St. Louis, Mo, who suspended under immense liabilities, some months ago, advertise that on the 23rd inst, they will be ready to pay all their renewed certificates of deposit which mature before the 1st day of March, 1843.

An important surgical operation was performed by Dr. Wm. Van Dusen, one day last week, on a child of Mr. Smith Dunn, of this city. It had swallowed a grain of corn two days previous, which but for its extraction would soon have proved its death. This was done by opening the windpipe, and so successful was the operation that the child is now in a fair way of recovery.

—*Brunswick Times.*

**THE LAKES.—NAVIGATION IS CLOSED.** Lake St. Clair is frozen over with ice two inches thick. The Detroit river at Malden is crossed on the ice, which extends as far into Lake Erie as the eye can reach. The snow which has been falling for the last 36 hours is deeper than we have ever before seen it in Detroit, and the wind is setting into the northwest.

—*Detroit Free Press, Dec. 2.*

The Ohio Legislature convened at Columbus on the 5th instant. In the Senate James J. Faran was chosen Speaker pro tem., and John Chaney was elected to the same office in the House. Both are democrats.

**HORRIBLE.**—The New Orleans Bulletin states, that a valuable man-servant belonging to one of their friends, died on Monday night of week before last, in consequence of having swallowed a quart of liquor on Sunday previous, on a wager! He was found about noon on that day, in a state of utter exhaustion, and but for prompt aid would never have opened his eyes on this world. As it was, he died, leaving his owner and all interested in his good conduct, to lament, if not curse the thousand low cabarets in that city, which, in despite of law and what should be the vigilance of the police, continue to supply negroes with liquor.

**Assassination of a naval officer.**—The Madisonian of Saturday contains a letter from Commodore Morgan, dated Mahon, October 30, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, containing information that on the evening of the 28th, Midshipman John Smith Patterson, of the U. S. navy, acting Master of the frigate Congress, was assassinated in the town of Mahon, while he was on his return to the ship.—He received three stabs from a knife in his left breast, one of which penetrated his heart. His remains were interred at the American burial-ground, with the usual military honors. It was not known that any provocation was given for this act. This officer was a native of South Carolina.

Mr. James Cutting of Dodgeville, Atleborough, Mass., was found dead in the highway near his residence, on Monday of last week. He left Pawtucket the previous evening for home, and it is supposed that he became exhausted and unable to reach his residence, and perished in the storm. His age was about 56 years.—*Pawtucket Chronicle.*

The wife of Mr. Sylvester Lyon, of Hanover Neck, Morris county, N. J., aged 44 years, on the 27th ult., expired, a week after giving birth to a pair of twins, which were a great natural curiosity. They are daughters, each one entirely perfect in its form, except that both are connected together. From the centre of the breast to the bottom of the abdomen, they are united together into one, the whole breadth of the body; the two faces lying side by side together in close contact; and the arm of each, crossing the other on either side, as if in very affectionate embrace. They survived their birth but a short time.

—*New York Sun.*

**Tying up a Wife.**—In Boston last week, a man was brought before the Police court charged with tying up his wife. She wished to go out shopping, as is natural for all women—he forbade it. She persisted in her determination, and was about leaving the house, when he seized her, forced her into a bed room, and with a clothes line tied her to the bed post.—For this ungentle, unhusbandlike, and unlawful proceeding, he was fined \$3 and costs. Probably he wished her tongue tied when she made the complaint before the Police.

**A SELF-MADE MAN.**—"I have often worshipped," says the New York Tribune, "in a Baptist meeting house, in Vermont, wherein, at its construction, some thirty years ago, a studious and exemplary young man was for some time employed as a carpenter, who afterwards qualified himself and entered upon the responsibilities of the Christian ministry. That young man was Jared Sparks, since editor of the North American Review, of Washington's voluminous writings, &c. and now recognized as one of the foremost scholars, historians, and critics, in America."

**Hurricane in Madeira with great loss of Life.**—On the 14th of October Madeira was visited by a terrible hurricane and a perfect deluge of rain, sweeping before it vineyards, houses and people.—In the town of Funchal the river overflowed its bank, and breaking through the principal streets, carried away houses, wine stores, and many human beings.—One letter estimates the loss of life at 60. The village of Magdalena at the south west of the island was completely washed away, leaving but the church and the house of a rich landed proprietor. The roads and bridges are all more or less ruined, and the loss is estimated at a million and a half of dollars.

From the Montreal papers we learn that very serious fears are entertained respecting the continued illness of his Excellency, Sir Charles Bagot, the Governor General, lest his remaining strength should prove insufficient to enable him to rally under the complaint from which he is suffering. It is said that some days back, the physicians in attendance were of opinion that a removal to a more genial climate, might have a favorable influence on the noble invalid, and that such a step was advised, but since that time a change for the worse has taken place, and that at the present moment His Excellency is in too weak a state to render his removal possible.

**A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.**—The Baltimore Clipper states that a bold attempt was made in the Lexington Market of that city, on Friday morning, to rob a lady of her pocket book, by a young woman genteelly dressed. She pressed hard against the lady's side, and got the book out of her pocket, but upon the other turning suddenly round, she dropped it, and then made off, the lady being so much surprised that she could not speak for some time.

**ANECDOTE.**—The Boston Mercantile Journal, in a report of the proceedings of a late temperance meeting, related the following incident:—

"A hard-working, but intemperate mechanic—a shipwright by trade—was present, and occasionally interrupted the speakers and afforded no little amusement to some of the audience, by his frequent witty remarks, produced by the 'happy' state under which he was laboring. After listening to the stirring appeals which were made to the intemperate to abandon their degraded habits, and which must also have met with a hearty response from the bosom of every person present, he stood up once more in the manliness of his strength, and with all the ardent feelings of his youth returning, having the fixed determination upon his features never again to partake of that which has made many a man of giant intellect to fall, signed the pledge, amid the good wishes of the numerous company present for his future happiness."

The New York Union, of Saturday after highly complimenting the Postmaster General's Report, well remarks. No part of the indispensable machinery of Government comes more home to the business and to the bosoms of the people, than the Post Office Department. It may be compared in these relations, to the nervous system of the human body, communicating as it were the subtle essence of vitality to the smallest fibre, and maintaining those delicate and intimate relations throughout the system, so essential to the existence of man as a physical and moral being."

We subjoin, from the Report, the following paragraphs in relation to the franking privilege and a reduction of the rates of postage on letters:

A modification of the laws regulating the franking privilege is essential to the continued prosperity of the Department. The original grant of this privilege was designed the better to enable the public officer to discharge his official duties without burden upon his private means. It is now generally esteemed more as a private and individual right, than an official privilege. If persons entitled to this privilege were content to enjoy it themselves, without lending their frank to others, the burthen and loss to the Department would not be so great, and there would be less cause of just complaint by the public.

The public voice has called for a reduction of the rates of postage upon letters; and while I have felt its force and am constrained to acknowledge its justice, I have heretofore been deterred from making any specific recommendation upon this subject, lest, by a sudden reduction, the only source of income might fail to meet the demand of the service. With a proper regulation of the franking privilege, and a further protection against the violations of the laws of the Department, I have no doubt a considerable reduction in postage might be safely made, and the benefits and advantages of the Department extended to many portions of the country which are now, in a great measure, destitute of proper mail accommodations. More especially could this be done, if Congress, by some permanent arrangement with the railroad companies, would relieve the Department from the immense and constantly increasing amount annually paid those companies for transporting the public mail.

**Another Member of Congress Hurt.**—We learn from the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig that the Hon. Thomas L. William was on the 25th ult. thrown from a horse near Greenville, and with his foot in the stirrup, dragged some forty yards, and so seriously injured as not to be likely to recover for some weeks.

**LAUGHABLE.**—The Lexington, Ky. Intelligencer of the 2d inst. says, that on the Wednesday night previous, at the usual hour, the stage from Mayaville to that place drove up to Brennan's hotel, the door of the coach was opened for the passengers to alight, and the waiters busied themselves in taking off the baggage, of which there was a large quantity. The baggage was all removed, but no passengers appeared. The driver was interrogated as to what had become of them, when he then, for the first time discovered that they were not in the stage and had been left at the last stand, nine miles from town, where they had all got out to warm themselves.

**WESTERN ARMY.**—We learn from the Shawneetown Republican, that the Commissioners appointed to select a site for a Western army have selected that of old Fort Massac. This place is situated on the Ohio river, on the Illinois side, fifty miles above its mouth, and nine miles below the mouth of the Tennessee.

**Eighty thousand head of cattle** have died in Egypt of an epidemic that has raged among them during the past year.

Mr. Cooper, the novelist, has recovered \$200 in a suit for libel against the editor of the New York Tribune.

The four midshipmen recently engaged in a duel near Norfolk, have had their names struck from the roll of the navy.

A panther has recently been killed near the village of Canton, in St. Lawrence Co. N. Y.

Pencil writing, if washed with a solution of ox gall, becomes indelible.







## Poetry.

### DECEMBER.

How fast the leaves, all brown and sore,  
Desert the old and hoary year,  
And withered fall, to seek no more  
The bough their verdure covered o'er;  
At last the snow in dazzling white,  
Hides them forever from our sight.  
These from our trees of life, each year,  
A withered leaf will disappear,  
And unreturning, like the last,  
Yields to the Present to the Past:  
At length the shroud in snowy white,  
Hides us forever from the sight!  
But far beyond this vale of strife,  
There grows another Tree of Life:  
Its verdure in the realms of Day,  
Shall never fall or fade away:  
And God shall clothe in robes of snow,  
The blossomed souls that thither go.

From *Blackwood's Magazine*.

### HOPE.

We speak with the lip, and we dream in the  
soul,  
Of some better and fairer day:  
And our days, the meanwhile to that golden  
goal  
Are gliding and sliding away.  
Now the world becomes old, now again it is  
young  
But "the better" is forever the world on the  
tongue.  
At the threshold of life Hope leads us in—  
Hope plays round the mirthful boy;  
Though the best of its charms may with youth  
begin.

Yet for age it reserves its toy,  
When we sink at the grave, Man planteth—  
Hope!  
And it is not a dream of a fancy proud,  
With a fool for its dull beguiler;  
There's a voice at the heart that proclaims  
aloud,  
"Ye were born to possess the Better;  
And that voice of the Heart, O ye may believe,  
Will never the hope of the soul deceive!"

From the *Guardian*.

### BOYHOOD.

The dreams of early youth,  
How beautiful they are—how full of joy—  
When fancy looks like truth,  
And life shows not a taint of sin's alloy,  
When every heart appears  
The temple of high thought and noble deed—  
When our most bitter tears  
Fall o'er some melancholy page we read,  
The summer morn's fresh hours—  
Her thousand woodland songs—her glorious  
hues:  
Oh! life's so full of flowers,  
The difficulty then is where to choose!  
The wonderful blue sky—  
Its cloudy palaces—its gorgeous fancies—  
The rainbow tints which lie  
Like distant golden seas near purple plains—  
These never shine again,  
As once they shone upon our raptured gaze:  
The clouds which may remain  
Paint other visions than in those sweet days:  
In hours thus pure—sublime—  
Dreams we would make realities; life seems  
So changed in after-time,  
That we would wish realities were dreams.

### A Chronological Account

of all material Occurrences from the first  
settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

#### 1640.

SAMUEL GORTON who came to Rhode  
Island in June 1639, was on some con-  
tention banished from the Island.

This year in consequence of a change  
of affairs in the mother country, emigra-  
tion to New England ceased.—It was es-  
timated at that time that about 4000 fami-  
lies consisting of 21,000 persons had ar-  
rived in 298 ships, and settled in the New  
World.

The inhabitants of Providence to the  
number of 40 persons combine in a form  
of civil government.

At a General Meeting of the Inhabi-  
tants of Aquidnick, they voted that the  
chief Magistrate should be called Gov-  
ernor, the next Deputy Governor, and  
four gentlemen chosen out of the two  
towns, Assistants.

WILLIAM CODDINGTON was chosen  
Governor, William Brenton, Deputy  
Governor, and Nicholas Easton, Wm.  
Hutchinson, John Coggeshall, J. Porter,  
Assistants, who held their offices, till the  
Patent of Incorporation.

#### 1641.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, purchases land of  
Miantonomi at Pawtuxet.

SAMUEL GORTON removes to Providence  
and soon after becoming obnoxious to the  
inhabitants, a number of them petition the  
Governor of Massachusetts for aid a-  
gainst him and his company,—which  
was refused unless the petitioners would  
submit themselves to the government of  
Massachusetts or Plymouth.

This year there was some misunder-  
standing and some hostilities, occasioned  
by the Indians kindling a fire on land of  
Mr. Easton, whereby his House was  
burnt.

(To be Continued.)

## Agricultural.



### Farm Work for December.

It is most agreeable to the feelings  
of a feeling farmer to see all his an-  
imals comfortably sheltered and pro-  
vided with winter fodder. "The mer-  
ciful man is merciful to his beast" and  
he who provides not for his own stock  
is worse than an infidel.

Barns and sheds should be so well  
finished that drafts of air can not pass  
through them—the north and the west  
sides should be perfectly tight, then if  
the south is entirely open cattle may lie  
comfortably warm. But no cattle can  
bear a cold wind, or a cold rain storm;  
keep them from these and they will not  
repine.

We dislike to see cattle tied by the  
head and compelled to lie on a naked  
oak floor. The hair on their fore legs  
"was given for a covering" but a bed  
of oak planks will render their knees  
more naked than some dandies leave  
their own chains. We would raise  
back wheat straw for the very purpose  
of making a cow bed, before we would  
see them lie on the naked floor.

One of our subscribers in the town  
of Lexington, wishes to know the best  
mode of reclaiming a bog meadow, a  
peat bottom and no sand or gravel on it.

He hesitates between planting and  
carting on gravel.—If he wishes to ex-  
ercise his men and his team this winter  
he will be likely to succeed best by  
carting on gravel. In some cases it is  
advisable to plant; particularly when  
the land may be rendered dry enough  
or potatoes, and where gravelly banks  
are distant so that it would be too ex-  
pensive to carry on large quantities of  
gravel sufficient to bury all the vegeta-  
ble growth on the surface. For in  
case he subdues by planting he will  
need but little gravel comparatively.

It is impossible to determine which  
mode of subduing would be most eco-  
nomical without knowing more of the  
location, the state of the surface of the  
meadow and of its capability of bearing  
a team.

Generally, when the surface is tolera-  
bly even, and the growth is coarse  
grass, and gravelly loam is handy, the  
most economical mode of making good  
English mowing of it, will be to carry  
on the loam and cover up all the sur-  
face matter completely. This may be  
done to most advantage in August, if  
the meadow will bear a team or  
wheelbarrow. If not, improve the first  
opportunity when the meadow is frozen;  
lay the loam in heaps, and not  
meddle with the heaps till next summer;  
then the heaps may be spread in such  
a manner as to cover the whole mea-  
dow and turn to good manure all the  
green growth on the surface.

If you fear your gravel pit will freeze  
too hard o' nights, cover it with pine  
boughs or with poor hay.

Wood can better be hauled in the  
fore part of winter than later. Snows  
lie more quiet in December than in  
February and March; and you can  
cut your wood closer at the stump than  
when the snows are deep. Cut all  
clean and let every new shoot have a  
fair chance to become a tree.

If you practice carding your cattle,  
be careful and not scratch off much of  
the hair. The natural warmth afford-  
ed by this, is better than all the blank-  
ets in creation. Blankets make a  
horse's hair look sleek, but a blanketed  
horse will not have so good a coat of  
his own, as one will that has no blank-  
et. Considering the manner in which  
blankets are used, it is probable that  
more colds and diseases are engendered  
with them than without them.—  
Horses will be warm enough in good  
stables without blankets.

Massachusetts Ploughman.

FRUITS.—Compare the quantity  
and quality of the fruits and vegeta-  
bles now offered in our markets with  
those exhibited thirty years since, and  
the improvement is astonishing. From  
the growth of the cucumber to the pro-  
duction of the most delicious of our  
fruits, the influence of science is felt,  
and the encouragement for further  
effort, and the certainty of an ample  
reward, is every where visible.

FARM HOUSES, GARDENS, &c.—A  
more correct taste in the construction  
of farm houses and out buildings, and  
particularly in the department of gar-  
dens and yards, is now plainly to be  
seen; for though much cannot be ex-  
pected of the farmer on these points,  
the smallest attention to them is proof  
that information and a spirit of im-  
provement have reached him, and he  
begins to think.

MINCE PIES.—Some of our ex-  
change papers tell us that bees may  
be used as a substitute for both apples  
and cider, in mince pies.

## TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family reme-  
dies may be found at the village drug stores,  
and soon at every country store in the state.  
Remember and never get them unless they  
have the fac-simile signature of

*Comstock* on the wrappers, as all others  
by the same names are base impositions and counter-  
feits. If the merchant nearest you has them not,  
urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden Lane, the  
next time he visits New York, or to write for them.  
No family should be a week without these remedies.

### BALDNESS

**BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR,**  
which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald  
places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on  
those who have lost the hair from any cause.

**ALL VERMIN** that infest the heads of children  
in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—  
Find the name of *Comstock* on  
it, or never try it. Remember this always.

### RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs  
restored, in the old or young, by the *SWISS*  
*VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT*—  
but never without the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it.

### PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has  
come on, if you use the only true *HAYS' LINIMENT*, from  
*Comstock & Co.* **ALL SORES**  
and every thing relieved by it that admits of an out-  
ward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

**HORSES** that have Ring-Bone, Spavin,  
Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by *ROOF'S SERRIC*; and  
**Foundered** horses entirely cured by *ROOF'S*  
*Founder Ointment*. Mark this, all horsemen.

**Dalley's Magical Pain Ex-  
tractor Salve.**—The most extraordinary  
remedy ever invented for all new or old

### BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore **EYES**. It has delighted  
thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes,  
and no failure. It will cure the **PILES**

### LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was  
made. All should wear them regularly.

**LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:**  
on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of  
the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many  
drunkards. To be used with

### LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

superior to all  
others for cleansing the system and the humors affect-  
ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels,  
and the general health.  
[See Dr. Lin's sig-  
nature, thus:]

### HEADACHE

**DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY**  
will effectually cure sick headache, either from the  
**NERVES** or bilious. Hundreds of families are  
using it with great joy.

### DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

for the certain prevention of **FEVERS**, or any  
general sickness; keeping the stomach in most per-  
fect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to  
the surface. **COLDS COUGHS**  
pains in the bones, hoarseness, and **DROPSY**  
are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

### CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.

**HAIR DYE**  
hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

### SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COM- POUND EXTRACT.

There is no other prepara-  
tion of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this.  
If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it  
superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

### DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all  
external ailments—all internal irritations brought to the  
surface by friction with this Balm—so in coughs,  
swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm  
applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once.  
Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

### Dr. Bartholomew's

### EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption,  
**COUGHS & COLDS**  
taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remem-  
ber the name, and get Comstock's.

### KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE

will eradicate all **WORMS** in children or adults  
with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as  
that made by Fahnstock, and sells with a rapidity  
almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.* New York.

### TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1842, by *Comstock & Co.*, in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.  
By applying to our agents at each town and  
village, papers may be had free, showing the most  
respectable names in the country for these facts, so  
that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and not  
be put off with any stories, that others are as  
good. **HAVE THESE OR NONE**, should be  
your motto—and these never can be true and genuine  
without our names to them. All these articles to be  
had wholesale and retail only of us.

*Comstock* Wholesale Druggists,  
71 Maiden Lane New York, and of our agents.

For Sale by **R. J. TAYLOR.**

## A Safe and Certain Cure for SALT RHEUM.

In consequence of the increased  
demand for Trufant's Com-  
pound for cure of Salt Rheum,  
&c. it is evident that base at-  
tempts have been made, and are  
now making, to imitate the article, and en-  
fringe upon his right. He obtained Letters  
Patent three years since, both for the prepa-  
ration and name; and all persons are  
hereby cautioned against infringing upon  
his right, guaranteed by said Patent, under  
the severest penalties of the law. Remem-  
ber the penalty lies against the seller as  
well as the maker of the article. Never  
buy it unless it has the written, mind—writ-  
ten signature of the inventor. The oint-  
ment is in tin boxes with the letters "W. B. TRUFANT Patent, Bath, Me." stamped  
on the cover, all others must be false.—  
The above medicine is worthy of con-  
fidence, is evident from the fact (notwith-  
standing the opposition) more than

### TWENTY THOUSAND

packages have been sold within a short  
time, giving very general satisfaction where  
faithfully applied. In fact the continual  
and almost daily instances of its success  
which have occurred in this and other  
States, justifies the proprietor in submitting  
it with increased confidence to the public  
generally. This remedy is recommended,  
in addition to Salt Rheum, as good for  
Ring Worm—Scald Head—Shingles—Lep-  
rocy—Piles—Itch—Pimples—and especially  
so for the Jackson or Barber's itch. As  
man is heir to humors of a thousand names  
the ointment itself is frequently used with  
entire success. Price 50 cts. The inter-  
nal application is composed of 12 different  
ingredients, entirely vegetable, and is es-  
teemed highly as a safe and wholesome  
drink, for persons generally; particularly in  
the spring season. Price 50 cts. Num-  
erous certificates from distinguished physi-  
cians, clergymen and other professional men,  
from this and other States are in posses-  
sion of the proprietor, which might be sub-  
joined if necessary. A word to the wise is  
sufficient.

The undersigned inhabitants of Bath  
certify that we have used the medicine pre-  
pared by William B. Trufant as a remedy  
for Salt Rheum, and have found it the best  
we have ever known; and having no doubt  
that it is a valuable discovery take the  
liberty to recommend it to all who are af-  
flicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marston, Nathl Swamy,  
Thomas Donnell, William Gardner,  
Ewell Robinson, A. W. Turner,  
A. L. Stimpson, Aaron Donnell,  
James Hamilton, Martin Anderson,  
Henry C. Donnell, Elisha Higgins,  
Thos. P. I. Webb, H. B. Webb, Jr.  
Luke Lambard, H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his  
store in Water St., Bath, Maine.  
Price—One dollar, with full directions.  
All letters from abroad must be Post paid,  
WM. B. TRUFANT.

For sale in Newport by my agent, C.  
N. TILLEY, No 142, Thames street.  
Oct 23.

### The Most Highly Approved MEDICINE NOW IN GENER- AL USE FOR

**COUGHS, COLDS, AND  
all diseases of the LUNGS.**

**THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY  
BALM** is believed to be the most  
popular Medicine ever known in America, for  
coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis, consump-  
tion, whooping cough, and Pulmonary af-  
fections of every kind.

Extracts from Certificates.  
Dr. Samuel Morrill of Concord, N.H., writes  
that he is satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary  
Balm is a valuable medicine, having been  
used with complete success in cases which had  
previously resisted the most approved prescrip-  
tions.

Dr. Truman Abell of Lempster, N.H., writes  
that he confidently recommends its use in all  
complaints of the chest, as equal, if not superi-  
or to any other medicine within his knowl-  
edge.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass.,  
writes that after having prescribed the usual  
remedies without relief, and having consulted  
with several eminent physicians, he has found  
the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm to have had  
the desired effect, and recommends it as a safe,  
convenient and efficacious medicine.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N.H., writes  
that to his knowledge, it has never disappoin-  
ted the reasonable expectations of those who  
have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against  
the many *Counterfeits or Imitations*, which  
have partially or wholly assumed the name  
of the genuine article.

It is assured that it is not genuine un-  
less one or both of the written signatures of  
SAMUEL REED or WM. JON'S CUTLER, are found  
attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope.  
(All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839,  
will have the written signature of Wm Jon's  
Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WISE & CUT-  
LER, (late Low & Reed.) Wholesale Druggists,  
54 Chatham Street, Boston, and sold by Drug-  
gists, Apothecaries and Country Merchants  
generally. Price 50 cents.  
October 29, 1842.

The above Balm is for sale in  
Newport, by **R. J. TAYLOR, Agent**

### Marine and Fire Insurance.

**THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COM-  
PANY**, Providence, R. I. continue to  
insure against *Loss or Damage by Fire*, on  
Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures,  
Building and Merchandise, and also against  
**MARINE RISKS**, on favorable terms.—  
The capital stock is

**\$150,000.**

All paid in and well invested.—Directors  
elected June 6th, 1842:—  
William Rhodes, Solomon Townsend,  
Wilbur Kelly, Tully D. Bowen,  
Robert R. Stedford, Nathaniel Bishop,  
Amos D. Smith, George S. Rathbone,  
Resolved Waterman, Caleb Harris and  
Shubael Hutchings, Jabez Bullock,  
Ebenzer Kelley.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested  
to direct their applications (which should be  
accompanied with a particular description of  
the property) per mail, to the President and  
Secretary of the Company, and the same will  
meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made  
in Newport to **GEORGE HOWES, Agent.**

**WILLIAM RHODES, President.**

ALEX. O. PECK, Sec'y.  
American Insurance Co's }  
Office, July 14, 1842.

## BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILL.

**THE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS** have been more  
successfully employed in almost every  
variety of functional disorder of the Stomach,  
Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heartburn,  
acid eructations, nausea, headache, pain and  
distension of the Stomach and Bowels, in-  
cipient Diarrhea, colic, Jaundice, Flatulency,  
habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sickhead-  
ache, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe  
and comfortable aperient for females during  
pregnancy and subsequent confinement, re-  
lieving sickness at the stomach, headach-  
heartburn and many of the incidental nervous  
affections. Literary men, students, and most  
other persons of sedentary habits, find they  
are convenient. Those who indulge too freely  
in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy re-  
lief from the sense of oppression and disten-  
sion which follow, by taking the Pills. As  
*Dinner Pill* they are invaluable. Those who  
are drinking mineral waters, and particularly  
those from southern climates, and agree and  
fever districts, will find them a valuable ad-  
junct. Those who are exposed to the violent  
effects of weather on voyages or journeys, can  
take them at all times with perfect safety. As  
Pills they are a highly efficacious and Anti-  
bilious Medicine. They seldom or never  
produce sickness at the stomach or griping

### TESTIMONIALS.

From the mass of evidence published in  
favour of these pills, a few certificates are  
selected (as many as the limits of an advertise-  
ment will conveniently admit of) to show the  
character of the Pills as well as of the Pro-  
prietary, which last is deemed of some im-  
portance to establish confidence, at a time when  
the public are imposed on by so many igno-  
rant and unprincipled empirics.

Duplin County, N. C. March 7, 1834.

To Dr. John Beckwith:  
Dear Sir—I have with your permission  
used your Anti-dyspeptic Pills in my Practice  
ten years, and have thoroughly tested them  
in my own person; for you know I was much  
of a Dyspeptic and you will add, something of  
a hypochondriac. I have found them an  
invaluable remedy. My sick-headache is uni-  
formly relieved by them. I feel the public  
should be made acquainted with their value  
and receive the benefits of a medicine calcu-  
lated to do so much good, and to save them from  
the too common and unadvised use of mer-  
curial preparations. Truly yours,

ELIJAH CROSBY, M. D.

The following Testimonial of the claim of  
these Pills to public patronage, has been  
selected from many of similar import, recent-  
ly furnished.

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives D. D., Bishop  
of North Carolina.

Raleigh, March 2 1835  
Having for the last three years, been inti-  
mately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith of  
this city, and enjoyed his professional services  
I take pleasure in stating that his character  
as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Phy-  
sician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the  
use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire  
confidence of that public. My experience of  
the good effects of these Pills, for two year  
past, satisfies me of their eminent value, par-  
ticularly in aiding impaired digestion, and  
warding off bilious attacks. Having been for  
some time subject to the annual recurrence  
of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting  
for security against them, and with very par-  
tial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or  
Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with  
the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, I have  
not been under the necessity of using Mer-  
cury in any form, besides being wholly ex-  
empt from bilious attacks. Several members of  
my family are experiencing the same benefi-  
cial effects.

L. S. IVES.

The above PILLS are for sale  
in Newport, by **R. J. TAYLOR,**  
Agent.

Newport, Dec. 18.

### FALES' CYPRIAN

### HAIR TONIC,

For the Growth, Preservation  
and Restoration of the Hair.

No matter how bald a person may be, a  
growth of hair will be produced, and as  
naturally too as herbage grows on the plain, or  
the lily in the valley. This Tonic is warrant-  
ed to cleanse the hair from Dandruff, and ev-  
ery other accumulating substance. Is your  
hair dry and falling off?—The Tonic will moist-  
en and fix it firmly in the head. Is your hair  
thin or your head bald?—The Tonic is war-  
ranted to satisfy the largest desires in thick-  
ening the hair in the first case and covering the  
Bald Head with natural hair, in the second.

It is composed of these remedial agents that  
restore the skin at once to a sound and healthy  
condition, when thus restored, you will soon  
discover on the head, a short soft and beautiful  
growth of young hair, gradually increasing in  
length, till it becomes like your other hair is  
before you began to lose it.

Doct. Fales I have the pleasure of informing  
you that your Cyprian Hair Tonic has been  
successful in restoring my hair. When I com-  
menced its use last September, I was bald, and  
had been for a number of years. Though pre-  
vailed upon by friends to try your Tonic, I had  
no faith in its efficacy to restore hair that had  
been off so long. I continued to use your  
Tonic three or four months and have now and  
have had since last Spring as fine a growth of  
hair as any one would wish to see. I can  
therefore, recommend your Tonic with great  
confidence to all who are so unfortunate as to  
have lost their hair.

HIRAM FOND, 3 Dover St, Boston.

For sale in Newport, at the Confection-  
ary and Variety store of

**T. STACY, Jr.**

Sept. 17.

### SILK VELVETS.

JUST RECEIVED AT NO 132,

Greene, Purple, Nazarine Blue and  
Blue Black Silk Velvets, by

Dec. 3.] **J. M. COOK & Co.**

### SAMUEL W. BUTLER,

M. D. and SURGEON,

HAS RECENTLY OPENED HIS OFFICE, 62

THAMES STREET, where he can be found

at all times.

### MEDICINES